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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. 50X1-HUM

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH
USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS 50X1-HUM

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- c. The glass goods shop produces glass from quartz sand and various ordinary glass goods (tumblers, wine glasses, etc.). The glass goods produced are not of very high quality and are intended to satisfy only village requirements. Small quantities of window panes also are produced but the glass is not sufficiently pure.
- d. Although the factory is controlled by the Ministry of Local Industries and is intended to satisfy the requirements of the local population, Moscow often sends orders for supplies of calcium carbide for enterprises of Union importance in the southern USSR, where the demand for carbide is very great. Considerable quantities of carbide for local enterprises are supplied by the important Kirovakan Chemical Factory i/n Myasnikyan, which produces carbide as well as other chemicals.

4. Personnel

In December 1947, the acting director was Nokotyan and there were about 450 workers.

Erevan Paint and Varnish Factory

- 5. The Erevan Paint and Varnish Factory is an entirely new enterprise and is still under construction. The first industrial buildings were completed in the middle of 1947, when equipment for the factory shops began to arrive. It is anticipated that the factory will be under construction for two more years. Two shops are already built: a dry paint shop and an enamel paint shop; and two are under construction: a drying oil and varnish shop and a compound paint shop.

6. Future Plans and Production:

- a. The dry paint shop has begun partial production. The raw material comes from the Akhtinski area in Armenia, where tuff workings are located.
- b. The enamel paint shop should begin operating in 1948, the drying oil and varnish shop in 1949, and the compound paint shop in 1950. This latter shop is intended to work in cooperation with other large chemical factories in the Armenian SSR: the Alavordi Chemical Factory, the Kirovakan Chemical Factory, and the Erevan Khrompik Factory, all of which will supply various chemicals required for the production of compound paints.
- c. The annual output of the factory when all construction is finished and all shops are working should be about 2,500 - 3,000 tons of various paints and varnishes.

Erevan Chemical Works "Polivinilatsetat" (Polyvinylacetate)

- 7. This is an entirely new factory under the Ministry of Chemical Industries of the USSR; it is still under construction. Construction began two years ago, and by the beginning of 1947 two main industrial buildings and several auxiliary constructions were completed. Equipment for some of the factory shops began arriving in March 1947,

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including drilling machines, turning lathes, hydraulic presses, crushing machinery, pressing molds, tools, and equipment for the laboratory. The pressing molds for various kinds of insulation equipment arrived on orders from the Ministry of Electric Power Stations.

8. Production: The factory is to produce plastic articles of polyvinylacetate for the electrical industry, mainly insulating equipment. Since the middle of 1947, the plastic shop has been in partial operation with a small number of specialized workers but its output is restricted so far to consumer goods, such as ashtrays, cigarette cases, cigarette holders, and blotters.

9. Personnel: By the middle of 1948, the number of trained workers will be enough to begin production, on a small scale at first, of certain articles for the electrical industry. The director of this factory is Khachatryan.

Small Hydroturbine Factory

10. This factory, controlled by the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Construction (Minmashpribor) of the USSR, is located in the Stalin area of Erevan, near the Erevan Compressor Factory.
11. Buildings: This is a new factory, still under construction. Erection began in 1946, and by December 1947 the main industrial building was completed. This building is to accommodate the engineering shop, the tool shop, and the thermal shop, as well as a small store. The second large building, which is still under construction, should be finished by the summer of 1948. It is to accommodate the foundry and two auxiliary shops. In addition to these two large buildings, several smaller buildings are being erected. The factory administration building, a garage for motor vehicles, and a storehouse for finished production and materials have already been completed.
12. Machinery: Since September 1947, the factory has received machine tools, aggregates, and various equipment from Moscow on orders from the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Construction. Sixteen machine tools and a very complicated special aggregate of large dimensions were already installed in the engineering shop by December 1947.
13. Production Plans: Samples of the hydroturbine to be produced by the factory were sent from Moscow. The turbine is to be a more powerful one than that made at the Erevan Agricultural Machinery Factory. Partial production of the turbine was begun at the factory in November and the first turbine was assembled in December 1947. Parts for this hydroturbine were produced by the neighboring Erevan Compressor Factory, also controlled by the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Construction. According to plans, the factory should be able to attain an annual production of 300 hydroturbines in 1950.
14. Personnel: During the summer of 1947, the monthly average of workers engaged in construction was about 350, but this number varied frequently. Recruitment of industrial workers for the production of the hydroturbines started in November 1947. In December 1947, the factory had about 90 industrial workers, of whom 80 were related Armenians. They were mostly metallurgical and metal workers arrived during 1947 from various countries.

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